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DICTIONARY of TIMBER TERMS

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**Timber
Secretarial
Group**

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FOREWORD

Many of the terms used regarding sawmilling and manufacturing of timber are quite foreign to newcomers to the timber industry. This modest booklet has been compiled by our Group to fill the need for a simple spelling guide for typists, clerks and secretaries in the industry. We hope also that it may prove to be of assistance to salesmen, as a handy pocket reference.

A list of timber species in commercial use has also been included, giving their common names and botanical names for quick reference, as well as their main uses. This list has been compiled with the assistance of booklets from the Forestry Commission of New South Wales, the Australian Timber Handbook and the Forest Products Research Centre of the Department of Forests, Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

It must be stressed, however, that no attempt has been made to provide a technical handbook, and that the information regarding the main uses of individual species is only in the nature of a general guide. More specific information may be obtained from the Forest Service or the Timber Development Association in your State; the Forest Products Division of the C.S.I.R.O., Melbourne; or the Forest Products Research Centre, Department of Forests, Boroko, Papua. The list of commercial timbers of Papua and New Guinea has been compiled from the booklet "Properties and Uses of Papua and New Guinea Timbers."

With the opening of large tracts of timber in the Territory, these timbers may be appearing on the Australian market in increasing quantities in the near future. To prevent any misunderstanding, we quote the following from the Foreword of the above booklet:

"Under no circumstances should the data presented be regarded as completely authoritative."

While a range of the more common species has been tested exhaustively by the Division of Forest Products, C.S.I.R.O., Melbourne, those of lesser importance to the timber industry are either at present undergoing investigation, or have been incompletely tested, or have not been sampled."

TIMBER SECRETARIAL GROUP

DICTIONARY OF WORDS, PHRASES & ABBREVIATIONS
COMMONLY USED IN THE SAWMILLING & TIMBER TRADE

"A"

A.C.M.A.	Australian Case Manufacturers' Association (formerly Box & Case Manufacturers Association).
A.C.S. or A.S.C.O.S.	Associated Country Sawmillers of New South Wales.
ADHESIVE	A substance used to bond two surfaces together (AS01-1964).
ADZE	A carpenter's tool having an arched blade at right angles to the handle used for finishing hewn sleepers, girders and other large timber sections. (See BROAD AXE.)
A.F.C.	Australian Forestry Council. (A Council of Ministers responsible for Forestry in Australia.)
AFFORESTATION	To plant trees on land not previously forested.
AIR-DRIED or AIR-SEASONED	Timber dried in natural atmosphere by stacking in the air.
AIR-DRY or AIR-SEASONED	Timber dried in natural atmosphere and having a moisture content in equilibrium with the local atmosphere.
A.I.T.E.	Australian Institute of Timber Engineering.
A.I.W.M.	Australian Institute of Wood Machining.
ANNUAL RINGS	Growth rings in which the cycle of growth is one year.
A.P.P.I.T.A.	Australian & New Zealand Pulp & Paper Industry Technical Association.
ARCHITRAVE	A moulding used as a surround to an opening to cover the gap between joinery and adjoining work.
ARRIS	The sharp intersection of two surfaces (e.g. the face and edge of a piece of wood.)
A.T.P.P.	Australian Timber Producers' Panel.
A.T.W.U.	Australian Timber Workers' Union.
AUS. T.I.S.	Australian Timber Industry Stabilisation Conference.

"B"

BACKCUT	(Backed off) Cut so that the wide face of the piece is a tangential plane to the growth rings. Produces "slash grained" figure in some timber.
BALUSTRADE	A railing; series of rails or columns joined by a top rail.
BALTIC (Pine)	Term applied generally to timber from the Baltic States.

BAND-RESAW	A band-saw used for cutting sawn timber, usually fed by rollers.
BANDSAW	An endless ribbon saw running around two pulley wheels, like a driving belt. Small band-saws are used for curved work in joinery and cabinet shops. Large band-saws are used for converting logs.
BATTEN	A piece of sawn or dressed timber, usually between $\frac{1}{2}$ " and $1\frac{1}{2}$ " thick and 1" and 3" wide.
BAULK	A piece of sawn or hewn timber; a large rectangular cross-section intended for re-sawing.
B.C.L.M.A.	British Columbia Lumber Manufacturers, Division of the Council of the Forest Industries of British Columbia.
B.D.U.	Bone Dry Unit. A unit of measurement associated with the chip export industry and is equal to 2,400-lbs. of chips in a bone dry condition.
BEAM	A structural timber supported at 2 or 4 points.
BEARER	A piece of timber placed across piers or a series of stringers.
BEVEL	An angle, not a right angle.
B.I.S.A.	Building Industry Suppliers Association. (A group of various associations servicing the building trade.)
BILLET	Short timbers, hewn, split, or in the round.
BIRD'S MOUTH	A re-entrant angle cut in a piece of timber to allow the cut to sit astride the corner of a supporting timber.
BLEMISH	Anything marring the appearance of timber, but not serious enough to be classed as a defect.
BLOCKBOARD	A panel timber manufactured by the edge-bonding of short and narrow pieces.
BLUE STAIN	Fungus which develops in wet timber and permanently discolours it.
BOARD MEASURE	A system of measurement of sawn timber in which the superficial foot is the unit of measurement. (Equivalent of one square foot, one inch thick.)
BOLE	The main stem or trunk of a tree.
BOND	Adhesion.
BORER	A wood boring insect in the larva or beetle stage, which tunnels into wood or between bark and wood.
BOW	The curvature from the plane of the wide face of a piece of timber, from a straight line joining the ends of the piece.
BOXED HEART	The pith and the adjacent wood contained within the four surfaces of a piece of timber anywhere in its length.
BRASH	Sawmill waste.
BRASHNESS	A condition that causes wood to be low in shock resistance.
BRERETON MEASUREMENT	Method of measuring logs by which may be calculated the solid contents in superficial feet.
BROAD AXE	A large-bladed axe used for peeling logs and for hewing railway

sleepers, etc.

BROOMING	The effect on the end of a piece of timber caused by multiple splits opening up and causing the end to splay.
BRUSHWOOD	Non-eucalypt species indigenous to rain forest "brushes" or "scrubs" of Eastern Australia. (Also scrubwood.)
BURL	Small localised distortions of grain in trees caused by wounds or abnormal growth.
BUTT LOG	A log cut nearest to the root of the tree.
BUZZER (See JOINTER)	Term used in Victoria for "Jointer" - See under "J".

"C"

CALIPER MEASURE	A method of measuring squared or hewn logs.
CALLUS	A condition that develops after the wounding of a tree and tending to cover the wound.
CAMBER	See Bow.
CANT	A thick piece of timber with two or more flattened surfaces; sawn from a log and intended for re-sawing.
CANTILEVER	A projecting beam fastened at one end.
CARROT	Short-grained or pithy wood.
CASE SHOOKS	A piece of casemaking timber of a required size; a set of boards for a box.
CASEIN GLUE	A glue used in plywood manufacture.
CELLULOSE	A major constituent of the cell walls of wood.
CHAMFERBOARD	A type of weatherboard which has been planed at an angle along the edge.
CHECK	A separation of the fibres along the grain of timber, but not extending through the piece from face to face.
CHIPBOARD	A panel manufactured by the bonding together of wood chips and particles of wood. (See PARTICLEBOARD.)
C.I.F.	Abbreviation used for "cost, insurance and freight".
C.I.F.E.	Abbreviation used for "cost, insurance, freight and exchange".
CLADDING	The outer covering of the external walls of a frame building.
CLAPBOARD	A board sawn thin on one side for covering and siding houses. (See CHAMFERBOARD.)
CLEAR	Timber which is free from all visible defects and imperfections.
CLEATS	Small battens, nailed or fitted, serving a temporary purpose.
CLONES	Groups of individual trees reproduced from a common parent by grafting or cuttings.
COLLAPSE	Flattening or buckling of wood cells during drying, which becomes

manifest in excessive and/or uneven shrinkage.

CONIFER	A tree belonging to the order Coniferae of the botanical group Gymnospermae, bearing cones and needle-shaped or scale-like leaves, usually evergreen and producing timber known as "softwood".
CORE or CORESTOCK	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The central veneer or veneers in a plywood sheet.2. The inner layer of veneered blockboard.3. (In rotary veneering) the portion of the peeler block remaining after available veneer has been cut.4. (In timber seasoning) the inner portion of the cross-section of a piece of timber, the middle-third of the width and thickness.5. The solid or skeleton construction of a flush door.
CORD	A stack of wood containing 128 cubic feet. It usually measures 4' x 4'. Usually applied to pulpwood or fuel wood.
CORNICE	A moulding at junction of wall and ceiling.
CROSS-ARM	A piece of timber of rectangular or square section prepared for attachment to a pole, and generally for the purpose of carrying wires for telecommunication or electrical service.
CROSSBAND	(Veneer) A veneer laid with the direction of grain nominally at right angles to a face veneer.
CROSSING TIMBER	A piece of timber functioning as a railway sleeper beneath the junction of two or more sets of rails.
C.S.I.R.O.	Commonwealth Scientific Industrial Research Organisation - Division of Forest Products.
C.T.M.A.	Country Timber Merchants' Association Pty. Ltd., Canberra Timber Merchants' Association Pty. Ltd.
CUBIC FOOT	Measurement of volume. Standard timber measurement in some British countries.
CULLS	Degraded timber or logs.
CUNIT	A unit of stacked wood containing 100 cubic feet of solid volume within the outside dimension of the stack, used for pulpwood.
CUT FULL	Cut so that the actual dimension is in excess of the nominal dimension.
CUT SCANT	Means cutting under the normal size. There are standard allowances for scant cutting, e.g. Oregon & Canada Pine $\frac{1}{8}$ ".
CYCLONE	Collector of dust and shavings fed by forced draft from woodworking machines.
<u>"D"</u>	
DADO	The lower part of a wall from skirting to dado rail.
D., DD., D.A.R. ETC.	D: Dressed. DD: Double dressed. DIS: Dressed one side. D2S: Dressed two sides (or double dressed). D.A.R.: Dressed all round. DIS2E: Dressed one side, two edges.
DEAL	Applied to softwoods between 2" and 4" thick and 9" and 11" wide. (Applied loosely to European softwood.)
DEBARK	To strip the bark from a tree.

DECIDUOUS	Applied to trees subject to annual shedding of leaves.
DECORTICATE	To strip off bark, peel, husk.
DECKING	Timber intended for use in surfacing parts of bridges, wharves and other structures subjected to traffic.
DEEP CUTTING	The resawing of timber parallel with its broad surface.
DEFECT	Any irregularity in timber that lowers its strength, durability or utility.
DEFECT PERMISSIBLE	A defect that does not exclude a piece from a defined grade.
DEGRADE	To put a piece of timber into a lower grade.
DEKOKU	Japanese term for measurement allowance similar to that contained in the hoppus system.
DENSITY	The weight unit per volume, usually expressed in pounds per cubic foot.
DESSICATION	Artificial drying of timber by controlled heat in special chambers.
DOCKING	To cross-cut timber to specified length, or to free it from defects excessive for the grade specified.
DOG	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A short, heavy, usually right-angled steel hook, connected by a short length of chain to a centre ring, and used for various purposes in logging. 2. A steel tooth-like projection, forming, for example, part of a sawmill-carriage head block; such dogs serve to hold the log firmly in place. 3. DOGS: Shaped wrought iron hangers spiked at each end and used for supporting ceiling joists from a hang beam (building trade).
DOG SPIKE	A spike used to fasten rails, or plates supporting the rails, to sleepers in a railway track.
DOVETAIL	A method of joining pieces of timber at right angles.
DOWEL	A wooden or metal pin, very often used in various kinds of joints, or in place of a mortice and tenon joint.
DOZE	An early stage of decay in which the wood may show discolouration, but is not otherwise visibly altered.
DRESSED TIMBER	Timber finished to a smooth surface on one or more surfaces.
DROP SIDING	Exterior covering for timber building. Weatherboards.
DRY ROT	Decay or decomposition of wood by a fungus which is confined to some of the southern areas of Australia.
DUNNAGE	Miscellaneous sections of timber used in the stowing of ship's cargoes.
DURAMEN	Heart wood.
D.W.T.	Division of Wood Technology - The Forestry Commission of New South Wales.
<u>"E"</u>	
EDGER	A machine used for squaring waney timber or cutting wide boards into

several narrow ones.

END-MATCH	To cut a matching tongue and groove on the abutting ends of boards.
EQUILIBRIUM MOISTURE CONTENT	The moisture content at which timber neither gains nor loses moisture when subjected to given conditions of humidity and temperature.
EUCALYPTS	Australian trees of genus eucalyptus which covers various species including gums, boxes, ironbarks, ashes, stringybarks.

"F"

FACE	The wide surface of square sawn, hewn or dressed timber, veneer plywood, fibreboard or blockboard, on which the grade or quality is judged.
FACE CUT	A piece of unspecified and often variable dimensions, produced in cutting a flat surface on a cant, flitch or baulk.
FACE MEASURE	Surface measure.
F.A.S.	Abbreviation for "free at ship's side" - having the cost of delivery to ship included, but not loaded onto ship.
FASCIA	A board fixed vertically to the lower ends of the rafters. Also forms the outside board of a boxed eave.
F.B.M.	Foot board measure.
F.C.	Forestry Commission of New South Wales.
FIGURE	The appearance of wood surface due to its anatomical features or variation in colour, grain and texture.
FILLET	A method of stacking timber for seasoning.
FILLET	A small strip of wood, a flat moulding of small section.
FINGER JOINT	A method by which boards are joined longitudinally by means of wedge-shaped projections on one piece which fit matching recesses on the other piece and are bonded together.
FINISHED SIZE	The exact size required after machining.
FIR	A tall, straight conifer tree of many varieties.
FLITCH	A large piece of sawn log intended for further cutting. A flitch is sawn on two surfaces at least.
FLOORING	Boards prepared for use in floors by machining to a standard thickness and generally profiling a tongue along one edge and a matching groove along the other edge.
F.O.B.	Abbreviation for "free on board" - having the cost of delivery to transport included in the price.
FOREST	A plant association, predominantly of trees and other woody vegetation, occupying an extensive area of land.
FORESTATION	The establishment of forest, naturally or artificially, upon areas where it is at present absent or insufficient.
FORESTRY	The scientific management of forests for the continuous production of

goods and services.

F. & T.B.

Forestry & Timber Bureau, Department of National Development,
Canberra and Melbourne.

FORMWORK

Temporary structure used in the casting of concrete, e.g. a structure made up of timber or plywood.

"G"

GENUS

A classificatory group comprehending (one or) a number of species possessing certain common structural characters distinct from those of any other group.

GIRDER

A large timber section.

GIRTH

Measurement around a log, normally taken under the bark and at centre.

GRADING

Sorting timber in order of quality.

GRAIN

The general direction of the fibres or wood elements relative to the main axis of the piece of timber: cross, diagonal, interlocked, spiral, straight.

GREEN TIMBER

Unseasoned, wet, with free water present in the cell cavities.

GROWTH RINGS

Rings on the transverse section of a trunk or branch which mark successive cycles of growth. (See ANNUAL RINGS.)

GRUB HOLE

A hole or excavation in a piece of timber made by the larvae of an insect.

GULLETT

The concave space or throat between two consecutive saw teeth.

GUM VEIN

A ribbon of gum or kino between growth rings of a tree which may be bridged radially at short intervals by wood tissue.

"H"

HAAKONDAHL

A system of measurement equivalent to Hoppus measurement.

HAMMERING

Tensioning a saw by the use of special faced hammers.

HARDBOARD

(Such as Masonite, Burnieboard or Timbrock.) A board made up of defibrated pulpwood.

HARDWOOD

Wood from trees classified botanically as Angiosperms. Most hardwood trees are broad leaved, and the wood is pored. The term does not denote the relative hardness of the wood, though sometimes used in this sense.

HEAD

A cutter block carrying the knives in planing machines. Also the top horizontal member of a frame - door or window.

HEARTWOOD

The portion of log that includes the pith and associated defective wood.

HEMLOCK

A coniferous evergreen tree usually imported from North America.

HEWN TIMBER

Timber without wane, cut and shaped with hand tools, such as axe, adze, broad axe.

H.I.A.	Housing Industry Association.
HICKORY	A North American hardwood renowned for its shock resisting qualities and used for striking tool handles.
HOG	Machine for chipping or grinding sawmill refuse.
HOG BACK SLEEPER	A sleeper, part of the back of which is the natural surface of the log minus the bark.
HONEYCOMB	A group of internal checks, often caused by case hardening in seasoning.
HONEYCOMB (CORE)	A treated paper filling for hollow core doors.
HOPPUS MEASUREMENT	A method of assessing the sawn volume of a log. One-quarter of the mid-girth under bark (in inches) is squared, multiplied by the length in feet and divided by twelve. The result is the volume in superficial (i.e. board feet). Hoppus, or quarter-girth measure is approximately 78.5% of the true volume.

"I"

IMMUNISATION	Any form of impregnation with a preservative which protects the timber against lyctus beetle.
IMPREGNATION	The introduction of a preservative solution to timber by a pressure system.
INCIPIENT DECAY	The early stages of decay.
INDIGENOUS SPECIES	Native timbers.
INHERENT DEFECTS	Timber faults which are part of the growth of the tree.

"J"

JAMB	A vertical outer member of a window frame, door frame or lining.
JINKER	A vehicle used in association with hauling logs.
J.M.A.	Joinery Manufacturers Association of New South Wales.
JOINERY	Wood fixtures of buildings such as doors, windows, panelling, etc.
JOINTER	A woodworking machine with horizontal revolving cutters used to straighten timber. (See BUZZER.)
JOIST	A piece of structural timber, generally rectangular in section and laid horizontally on edge; used to support the flooring boards or ceilings of a building. (See RAFTER.)
JUNK	A piece of sawn or hewn timber of large dimension, usually intended for further cutting. (See FLITCH.)

"K"

KERF	A groove or slot formed in wood while being cut. The width of the
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cut made by a saw.

KILNDRIED	(Abbrev. K.D.) Timber seasoned in a kiln, usually to a specified or selected moisture content.
KINO	A red, gummy exudate from timber, rich in tannins.
KNOT HOLE	A hole in timber caused by the falling out of a loose knot.

"L"

LAMB'S TONGUE	A flat ogee moulding.
LAMINATED WOOD	A built-up product made of layers (laminae) of wood, all with the grain laid parallel and glued or otherwise fastened together.
LATH	A thin wooden strip used to retain plaster.
LIGNIN	One of the principal chemical constituents of wood cellular tissue - the binding agent.
LINEAL FOOT	A foot of length irrespective of width and thickness.
LOG	A length cut from the stem or large branch of a tree from which timber is to be sawn, hewn or otherwise produced.
LOG CARRIAGE	The carriage upon which the log is placed for passing to and fro through the saw.
LOGGING	To cut down trees for logs.
LUMBER	Timber sawn and split for use as beams, joists, boards, planks, etc. To cut and prepare forest timber. The North American synonym for "Timber".
LYCTUS	The powder-post borer, which attacks starchy sapwood of some seasoned or partially seasoned, pored timbers, (Hardwoods).

"M"

MATCHER	A machine for preparing jointed boards such as floorings and linings.
M.B.A.	Master Builders' Association.
M.B.M.	Abbreviation for 1,000 feet board measure.
MILLED TIMBER	Timber which has been passed through a machine to shape it to a desired profile.
MILL RUN	(or "run of the mill") All the saleable output of timber from a log or parcel of logs.
MITRE	The intersection of two pieces meeting at an angle.
MODULE	A dimension selected to measure the relative proportions of various parts of a building.
MODULUS OF ELASTICITY	A measure of elasticity or the power of recovery by material, after strain or distortion, determined by laboratory test.
MODULUS OF RUPTURE	The value of a structural member of a given size and shape of cross

	section to resist a load.
MOISTURE CONTENT	The weight of moisture contained in a piece of wood, expressed as a percentage of the oven-dry weight.
MORTISE	A slot into which a corresponding projection fits to join.
MOULDING	A piece of timber wrought into long regular profiles as for architraves, window stock or trim, machined to a specified profile.
M.P.I.A.	Monterey Pine Inspection Association.

"N"

NEAT CUT	Timber which is sawn exactly to dimensions specified.
NIGGER	A mechanical device for turning a log on the carriage working vertically from below the log deck.
NOG	A small block of wood. A block projecting from a wall to carry a shelf. Nogging pieces: the stiffeners fitted between studs.
NOMINAL SIZE	An arbitrary term used for indicating the approximate size of green, dry, rough or dressed timber, and usually based on the rough size cut to allow for shrinkage and sometimes machining.
NOSING	The projecting edge of a tread or board usually rounded.
N.T.M.A.	Newcastle Timber Merchants' Association.

"O"

O.T.B.	Organised Timber Buyers.
OFF-SET	An automatic device which moves the log carriage away from the saw line when it is returning after a cut.
OFF THE SAW	Applied to the size of timber when freshly sawn.
OGEE	A moulding consisting of convex and concave arcs, resembling the letter 'S'.
OREGON	Douglas fir timber from Canada, North America and also from New Zealand.
OVERLAP	In plywood manufacture, a local increase by one veneer thickness due to the over-riding of adjacent pieces of veneer at a split or edge joint.
OVERRUN	In conversion, the amount by which the actual output exceeds the calculated output.
OVOLO	A re-entrant moulding of convex quarter circular section.

"P"

P.A.A.	Plywood Association of Australia Limited.
PALLET TIMBER	Short lengths of timber used for making pallets for easy handling in

transport.

PANEL	Thin, wide boards fitted into framing, or suitable for similar purposes. Plywood finished to given sizes.
PARASITE	A destructive organism living on the tissue of another, such as wood.
PARCEL	A loose term used to cover quantities of sawn timber or a number of logs.
PARQUETRY	Flooring of matching small pieces of wood, usually laid in geometrical patterns, the latter sometimes being enhanced by using woods of various colours.
PARTICLEBOARD	A panel manufactured by the bonding together of wood chips and particles of wood. (See CHIPBOARD.)
PEELER	The lathe for the rotary cutting of veneers.
PEELER LOG	A length of log prepared for conversion into veneer by a rotary cutting or peeling process.
PIER	A vertical support.
PILE	A large section of timber driven into the ground as support for wharves, bridges, etc.
PIPE	A longitudinal cavity along the growth centre of a log.
PITCH	An accumulation of resin in the wood cells of coniferous woods. Also, the ratio of rise to span in a roof.
PITH	The central core of a stem, consisting chiefly of soft tissue.
PIT PROPS	Small round timber used in mining to support the roof of a tunnel.
PLANK	A piece of timber, sawn or dressed to rectangular section $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 4 inches thick, and more than 6 inches wide, and expected to be loaded on the face.
PLOUGH	An adjustable plane for forming grooves in timber.
PLYWOOD	An assembled product made up of two or more veneers banded together with the direction of the grain in alternate plies, usually at right-angles.
POLE	The trunk of a straight, slender tree or rounded piece of timber.
POPPINESS	An inherent condition of timber manifest in a tendency to form excessive splits.
PREFABRICATE	To manufacture standardised timber sections of a structure for rapid assembly.
PROFILE	The outline of the cross-section of a moulding, or other milled timber product.
PULP-WOOD	Forest waste timber used in making paper and wallboards.
PUNKY	A soft, spongy condition caused by decay.
PURLINS	In simple roof construction, longitudinal roof timbers giving intermediate support for rafters.

"Q"

Q.T.B.	Queensland Timber Board.
QUARTER SAW	Cut so that the wide face of the piece is a radial plane to the log.
QUARTER SAWN	Quarter cut by means of a saw.

"R"

RABBET (REBATE)	A rectangular recess formed along the edge of a piece of wood, e.g. jamb lining.
RAFTER	A timber framing member providing the principal support to the roofing material.
RAIL SEAT	That portion of a railway sleeper which is under the flange of the rail, or under the sleeper plate when it is placed in the track.
RANDOM LENGTHS or WIDTHS	Boards not selected for any particular length or width.
RECONDITIONING	The treatment of collapsed timber with steam to remove abnormal shrinkage and warp.
REFORESTATION	To plant trees for re-establishment of a former forest.
REJECT	A piece of timber that is not acceptable because it contains defects not permissible in the grade concerned.
RESAW	A saw designed to cut already converted or partially converted wood into smaller sections.
RESIDUE	The timber and parts of trees remaining in a sawmill and forest after initial conversion.
RIP-SAW	A saw used for cutting wood with the grain.
ROTARY CUT	Cut from a log or part log by turning against a knife.
ROUGH SAWN	Surface condition of wood as it leaves a saw.
ROUND TIMBER	Logs for conversion into sawn timber, veneer or pulp, poles and posts utilized in the round.
ROYAL HARDWOODS	A collection of eucalypt timbers which command a premium in price because of their great durability and strength.
R.T.M.A.	Retail Timber Merchants' Association.
RUPTURE	Deformation or fracture of wood fibres across the grain due to excessive compression parallel to the grain caused by direct end compression or bending.

"S"

S.A.A.	Standards Association of Australia.
SAPWOOD	The living outer layers of the wood of a tree, in which its food materials are conveyed and stored.

SARKING	Boards fixed close together, not usually tongued and grooved, used as an undercovering for shingles, roofing, etc.
SAW DOCTOR	A skilled tradesman who repairs saw blades and may maintain sawmilling equipment.
SCANTLING	Timber of rectangular or square cross-section, and of dimensions used in construction.
SCARF	A joint used to connect structural timbers lengthwise.
SCARF JOINT	A joint made by bonding two matching bevelled ends or edges.
SCOTIA	A concave moulding.
SEASONING	Drying timber to a moisture range appropriate to the conditions and purposes for which it is to be used.
SET LENGTHS	A parcel of timber all of the same length, which attracts a premium in price.
SHAKE	A partial or complete longitudinal separation between adjoining layers of wood due to causes other than drying, and usually originating either in the standing tree or in the log during felling or conversion.
SHEATHING	Timber boards used to enclose a framework.
SHINGLE	Sawn pieces of timber used in place of tiles for roof covering.
SHIPLAP	A type of sheathing.
SHIPPING DRY	A stage in seasoning, usually about 60 days air-drying, sufficient to prevent fungi attack or deterioration, when stacked as ship's cargo.
SHOOKS	Box and case timber sawn to required sizes and bundled.
SHORTS	Applied generally to timber less than 6 feet in length.
SILVICULTURE	The branch of arboriculture which treats of the growth and life of forest trees.
SKIP	An area that failed to dress.
SLAB	A piece of timber with only one flat face, a segment of a log.
SLAT	A long narrow strip of wood or lath.
SNAKY	Irregular edges due to wavy saw cuts.
SNIG	Dragging of felled trees out of the forest by tractor or other means.
SOFTWOOD	Wood from trees classified botanically as Gymnosperms. Commercial timbers of this group are nearly all conifers. The term does not denote the relative softness of the wood. The leaves are "needle-like".
SPECIES	(Singular and plural.) A subdivision of a genus in the classification of plants. Species of trees are distinguished by the characteristics of flowers, fruit, leaves, bark and wood.
SPLAY	A bevelled surface.
STAVE	A narrow strip of timber forming side of barrell or cask.
S.T.I.A.	Sydney Timber Importers' Association Limited.

STRESS GRADING	Employed for grading structural timber and based on the strength of each entire piece and the purpose for which it is required. A safe working stress is often indicated for individual pieces.
STRIPPING	The stacking of timber in preparation for seasoning. The boards are laid above each other on strips so that a free passage of air can pass across the faces and edges of all the boards.
STRUCTURAL TIMBER	Timber for application where strength is the essential element in its selection and use.
STUD	An upright interspacing support of a wall - scantling.
SUPERFICIAL FOOT	Mostly referred to as "super" foot. A unit of volume for timber equivalent to 1 square foot 1 inch thick. A super foot is one-twelfth of a cubic foot.
SWING SAW	A portable circular saw used for cutting railway sleepers.

"T"

T.A.C.	Timber Advisory Council of New South Wales.
T.D.A.	Timber Development Association.
T.A.B.M.A.	Timber and Building Material Merchants' Association (N.S.W.) Limited.
T.D.A.V.	Timber Development Association of Victoria.
T.D.C.A.	Timber Development Council of Australia.
TAILER-OUT	The operative on the out-feed side of a saw or planing machine.
TALLY	A record of the number of pieces in a quantity of timber, their dimensions and possibly their grade.
TANGENTIAL SAWN SECTION	A longitudinal section in plane tangential to a growth ring.
TEMPLET	A pattern made of thin material to a required contour and used for marking out or shaping a mould.
TENON	The end of a piece prepared for jointing by a reduction in section so as to fit snugly into a recess or mortise of other piece to be jointed.
TEREDO	A marine creature that infests timber in temperate to tropical salt water.
TERMITE	A wood-eating insect.
TIES	Railway sleepers.
T.M.I. or T.T.M.I.	Timber Trade Mutual Insurance Limited.
T.M.A.V.	Timber Merchants' Association of Victoria.
TOE	The small end of a pile or pole.
TOLERANCE	An amount allowed less than a quoted dimension.
TONGUE & GROOVE	(Abbrev. T. & G.) A joint made by means of a ridge or tongue on one piece and a matching groove on the other.

TRUE VOLUME	A system of timber measurement intended to give the true volume of a log or piece of timber. Consists of determining the cross-sectional dimensions, computing the mean area and multiplying by the length.
TRUEWOOD	Wood which in the growing tree had ceased to contain living cells and in which the reserve materials (e.g. starch) have been removed or changed into more durable substances. (See HEARTWOOD.)
TRUSS	A structural load bearing frame, e.g. roof truss.
T.T.I.A.	Timber Trade Industrial Association.
TURNERY	Wooden articles turned in a lathe, e.g. chair and table legs.
TWOER	A log of sleeper length of such a diameter that it is possible to cut only two sleepers from it.
<u>"U"</u>	
UNSTABLE	Term applied to wood which varies considerably in size with change in moisture content.
UREA	A type of resin used as an adhesive or bond.
<u>"V"</u>	
VENEER	A thin sheet of wood produced by slicing or rotary cutting.
V.S.A.	Victorian Sawmillers' Association.
<u>"W"</u>	
WANE	The presence of the original underbark surface with or without bark, on any face or edge of a piece of timber.
WANT	The absence of wood, other than wane, from the corner or surface of a piece of timber.
WEATHERBOARD	Board for covering external surfaces, and overlapping to keep out rain. They are distinguished by the pattern of their cross-section, variously described as rusticated, feather-edged, checked and chamfered, etc. Also CHAMFERBOARD, Drop Siding and Shiplap.
WOOD FLOUR	Waste wood, usually sawdust, ground to the consistency of flour, and used in the manufacture of many synthetic materials.
WOOD PULP	Wood chips, shavings, pulpwood, etc., reduced to pulp for making paper, cardboard, etc.
WOOD WOOL	Very fine, longitudinal, thin shavings, especially manufactured for packing, insulation etc. Also known as EXCELSIOR.
WOOLLY GRAIN	Sawn elements frayed out in sawing or planing.
WROT	A contraction of the word "wrought", i.e. planed timber.
W.S.C.T.M.A.	Wollongong and South Coast Timber Merchants' Association.
W.T.S.G.	Wood Technology Study Group.

COMMERCIAL TIMBERS OF AUSTRALIA, NEW GUINEA & NEW ZEALAND

(NG) New Guinea

(NZ) New Zealand

	<u>Botanical Name</u>	<u>Mainly used for:</u>
Aglaia (NG)	Aglaia spp.	Furniture, veneer, flooring, fine furnishings, boat building.
Albizzia (NG)	Albizzia falcata & " procera	Mouldings & formwork
Alder, Brown (Corkwood)	Ackama paniculata & " muelleri	Decorative panelling, plywood, joinery.
Almond, White (NG)	Alphitonia spp. & " moluccana	Interior finish, mouldings.
Almond, Red	" excelsa	Furniture.
Alstonia, Hard (NG)	Alstonia spectabilis & " brassii	Light construction, furniture, interior finish, mouldings.
Amoora (NG)	Amoora cucullata	Light construction, furniture, cabinet making, interior finish, mouldings, joinery.
Anisoptera	Anisoptera polyandra	Light construction, mouldings veneer, interior finish, furniture.
Apple, Smooth barked	Angophora lanceolata	Furniture & interior fittings.
Ash, Alpine	Eucalyptus delegatensis	Flooring, weatherboards, mouldings, furniture & decorative panelling.
Ash, Crow's	Flindersia australis	Flooring, decking, sleepers , pit props.
Ash, Hickory	Flindersia ifflaiana	Heavy structural uses, flooring & tool handles.
Ash, Scaly	Ganophyllum falcatum	Light construction, turnery, scantlings.
Ash, Silver	Flindersia schottiana " macrocarpa " amboinensis	Decorative panelling, furniture, veneers.
Ash, Silvertop	Eucalyptus sieberiana	Floor joists, piles, bearers, flooring & furniture.
Ash, White	Eucalyptus fraxinoides	Flooring
Ash, Mountain (Tasmanian Oak)	Eucalyptus regnans	Flooring, lining, weather-boards, joinery, etc.
" B "		
Balsa (NG)	Ochroma lagopus " pyramidale	Insulation, surf boards, floats, canoes.

	<u>Botanical Name</u>	<u>Mainly used for:</u>
Barringtonia (NG)	Barringtonia asiatica	Mouldings and interior finish.
Barrel, Brown	Euc. fastigata	Floor joists & bearers.
Basswood (NG)	Endospermum medullosum	Mouldings & interior finish.
Bean, Black	Castanospermum australe	Cabinet making flush doors, decorative panelling, plywood.
Beech, Myrtle	Nothofagus cunninghamii	Cabinet & furniture manufacture, floorings, linings, veneer.
Beech, Negrohead	Nothofagus moorei	Furniture & decorative panelling.
Beech (NG) (Gripe)	Nothofagus perryi " grandis " spp.	General construction, floorings, furniture, scantlings.
Beech, Silver (NZ)	Nothofagus menziesii	Flooring, interior finish, furniture, etc.
Birch, White (Crabapple)	Schizomeria ovata	Furniture & decorative panelling.
Blackbutt	Eucalyptus pilularis	Floor joists & bearers, flooring, decorative panelling, sleepers.
Black Pine (NG)	Podocarpus amara	Light construction, mouldings, interior finish, furniture, veneer.
Blackwood	Acacia melanoxylon	Interior decorative work, mouldings, furniture.
Bloodwood	Eucalyptus gummifera	Floor joists & bearers, posts, sleepers.
Bloodwood, Red	" corymbosa	Posts, sills, piles, sleepers.
Bollywood	Litsea reticulata	Interior joinery, veneers & plywood.
Box, Brush	Tristania conferta	Floor joists & bearers, flooring, cladding, marine piling, decorative panelling, sleepers.
Box, Coast Grey	Eucalyptus bosistoana	Flooring, joists & bearers, piles, poles, sleepers.
Box, Grey	Eucalyptus hemiphloia	Floor joists & bearers
Box, Red	Eucalyptus polyathemos	Heavy construction, bridges, poles, sleepers.
Box, Yellow	Eucalyptus melliodora	Sleepers, poles, cross-arms, bridging.
Box, White topped	" quadrangulata	General construction.
Boxwood, (NG)	Xanthophyllum spp.	Light construction
Bulolo Ash (NG)	Papuodendron lepidotum	Light construction, veneer, mouldings, interior finish.

	<u>Botanical name</u>	<u>Mainly used for:</u>
Burckella (NG)	Burckella obovata	Light construction, interior finish, mouldings, veneer.
Buchanania (NG) (Satinwood, pink)	Buchanania spp.	Mouldings, interior finish.
	" C "	
Cadaga	Eucalyptus torrelliana	Structural hardwood for house building, bridge decking.
Calophyllum (NG) (Kalofilum)	Calophyllum papuana " spp.	General construction, mouldings interior finish, furniture.
Calophyllum (NG) (beach)	Calophyllum inophyllum	Boat building, knees, specialty uses.
Camposperma (NG) (Karamati)	Camposperma brevipetiolata	Mouldings, interior finish, light construction, furniture
Cananga (NG)	Cananga odorata	Mouldings, interior finish.
Canarium (NG) (Galip)	Canarium indicum	Light construction, mouldings, interior finish.
Canarium, Grey (NG)	Canarium oleosum	Light construction, mouldings, interior finish.
Candlenut (NG)	Eleurites moluccana	Mouldings, interior finish, shelving.
Carabeen, Yellow	Sloanea woollsii	Interior joinery, veneers & plywood.
Cedar, (Bornéo)	Shorea	Joinery, mouldings, linings, furniture & plywood.
Cedar, Java (NG)	Bischoffia javanica	Light construction, furniture , interior finish.
Cedar, Mangrove (NG)	Xylocarpus granatum " moluccana	Light construction, furniture, interior finish.
Cedar, Red (NG)	Toona sureni	Interior finish, furniture, panelling, veneer.
Cedar, White	Melia azedarach	Furniture
Celtis, Light (NG)	Celtis nymanii " kajewskii	Mouldings, interior finish veneer.
Celtis, Hard (NG)	Celtis philippinensis	General construction, veneer.
Cinnamon (NG)	Cinnamomum culilawan	Mouldings, interior finish, veneer, specialty uses.
Coachwood	Ceratopetalum apetalum	Decorative panelling, furniture, interior joinery, plywood.
Cordia (NG)	Cordia dichotoma " subcordata	Interior finish.

<u>Botanical Name</u>	<u>Mainly used for:</u>
<u>" D "</u>	
Dacrydium (NG) (Huon Pine)	Dacrydium elatum Light construction, mouldings, joinery, interior finish, furniture.
Dillenia (NG)	Dillenia spp. Light construction, mouldings, interior finish.
Doughwood	Melicope Octandra Furniture.
Duabanga (NG)	Duabanga moluccana Mouldings, interior finish.
Dysox (NG) (see Miva, Mahogany)	Dysoxylum muelleri " pettigrewianum General construction, flooring, furniture.
<u>" E "</u>	
Ebony, Queensland	Diospyros ferrea Decorative veneer & specialty uses.
Ebony, (NG)	Diospyros papuana General construction and telegraph poles.
Engel (NG)	Engelhardtia nudiflora rigida Mouldings, interior finish
Erima (NG) (Ilimo)	Octomeles sumatrana Corestock, veneer, interior fittings.
Evodia, Light (NG) Heavy "	Evodia elleryana " bonwickii Mouldings, interior finish " " "
<u>" F "</u>	
Fig (NG)	Ficus spp. Mouldings, interior finish.
Fir, Douglas (Canada, U.S. & NZ)	Pseudotsuga taxifolia Structural purposes, plywood, veneer, joinery, mouldings.
<u>" G "</u>	
Gardenia (NG)	Gardenia spp. General construction & special- ty uses.
Garro Garro (NG)	Mastixiodendron pachyclados General construction, furni- ture, cabinet making, boat building.
Garuga (NG)	Garuga floribunda General construction, furni- ture, mouldings.
Geijera (NG) (Satinheart, Green)	Geijera salicifolia Heavy construction, flooring, scantling, bridge & wharf superstructures.

	<u>Botanical Names</u>	<u>Mainly used for:</u>
Gordonia (NG)	Gordonia fragrans	Light construction, flooring, furniture.
Greenheart, Queensland	Endiandra compressa	Construction, flooring, weatherboards.
Gum, Boroko (NG)	Eucalyptus Alba-papuana confertiflora	Round timbers
Gum, Forest Red	Eucalyptus Tereticornis	Marine piling, posts, flooring, sills.
Gum, Forest Red (NG)	Tereticornis umbellata	Heavy construction, bridge & wharf superstructure, flooring.
Gum, Grey	Eucalyptus canaliculata " major " punctata	Heavy duty flooring.
Gum, Manna	Eucalyptus viminalis	Decorative panelling, furniture, general house construction, flooring, joinery.
Gum, Mountain	Eucalyptus dalrympleana	Flooring & furniture.
Gum, Mountain Grey	Eucalyptus goniocalyx	Beams, girders, bridges, house frames, flooring.
Gum, River Red	Eucalyptus camaldulensis " rostrata (Vic)	Floor joists & bearers, flooring, marine piling, turnery, sleepers.
Gum, Rose	Eucalyptus grandis	Floor joists, turnery, flooring, external cladding, panelling.
Gum, Southern Blue	Eucalyptus globulus	Heavy & light construction.
Gum, Spotted	Eucalyptus maculata	Heavy construction, flooring, joists, weatherboards, sleepers.
Gum, Sydney Blue	Eucalyptus saligna	Construction, heavy & light, flooring, panelling, weatherboards.
Gum, Water (NG)	Syzygium buettnerianum	Light construction & scantling.
Gum, Water (NG)	Eugenia spp.	General construction.
" H "		
Hardwood, Johnstone River	Backhousia bancroftii	Building construction, scantling, joists, sleepers, parquet flooring.
Hardwood, Yellow (NG)	Neonauclea spp.	Heavy construction, boat building, flooring, piling, turnery.
Hekakora (NG)	Gluta spp.	Light construction, furniture, interior finish, mouldings.
Heritiera (NG)	Heritiera littoralis	Heavy construction, wharf & bridge decking.

Botanical NamesMainly used for:" I "

Ironbark, Broad-leaved Red	<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> " <i>siderophloia</i>	Floor joists & bearers, poles, piles, flooring, sleepers, heavy construction.
Ironbark, Grey	<i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> " <i>paniculata</i>	Ditto
Ironbark, Narrow-leaved Red	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Floor joists, heavy construction, poles, piles, sleepers.
Ironbark, Red	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> " <i>siderophloia</i>	Piles, poles, sleepers, cross-arms, girders & heavy construction.
Ivorywood	<i>Siphonodon australe</i>	Turnery.

" J "

Jarrah	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Flooring, weatherboards, scantling, piles, poles, decking, sleepers.
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" K "

Kamerere (NG)	<i>Eucalyptus deglupta</i>	Heavy construction, flooring, scantling, boat building.
Kandis (NG)	<i>Garcinea</i> spp.	General construction, flooring, furniture & interior finish.
Kapiak (NG)	<i>Artocarpus</i> spp.	Light construction, interior finish, mouldings.
Karri	<i>Eucalyptus diversicolour</i>	General construction, ship building, cross-arms, plywood, sleepers.
Kasi Kasi (NG)	<i>Xanthostemon</i> spp.	Heavy construction, piling, bridges & wharves.
Kauri, Nth Qld.	<i>Agathis palmerstonii</i>	Cabinet work, plywood, joinery, turnery, flooring.
Kauri, South Qld.	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	Ditto.
Kempas, (NG)	<i>Koompassia</i> spp.	General construction; cabinet making, fine finish, flooring, turnery, boat building.
Kiso (NG)	<i>Chisocheton</i> spp. " <i>schumanii</i>	Light construction, interior finish, mouldings.
Kwila (NG)	<i>Intsia bijuga</i> " <i>palembanica</i>	Heavy construction, flooring boat building, bridge & wharf superstructure, poles, posts.

Botanical NamesMainly used for:" L "

Labula (NG)	<i>Anthocephalus cadamba</i>	Light construction, interior finish, mouldings.
Lacewood (NG)	<i>Firmiana papuana</i>	Interior finish, veneers.
Lauan (See Borneo Cedar)		
Litsea (NG)	<i>Litsea domarensis</i>	Mouldings, interior finish, light construction.

" M "

Macaranga (NG)	<i>Macaranga aleuritoides</i>	Light construction, interior finish, mouldings.
Mahogany, Brush (Red Carabeen)	<i>Geissois benthami</i>	Decorative panelling, joinery, veneer & plywood.
Mahogany, Miva (Red Bean N.S.W.) (Pencil Cedar Qld)	<i>Dysoxylum muelleri</i>	Decorative panelling, joinery.
Mahogany, Red	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	Floor joists & bearers, flooring, external claddings, decorative panelling, sleepers.
Mahogany, Rose	<i>Dysoxylum fraserianum</i>	Interior joinery.
Mahogany, Southern	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	General construction & sleepers, piles, poles.
Mahogany, White	<i>Eucalyptus acmenioides</i>	General construction, cross-arms, sleepers, poles, etc.
Malaha (NG)	<i>Eucalyptopsis papuana</i>	Light construction, furniture, flooring, interior finish.
Malas (NG)	<i>Homalium foetidum</i>	Heavy construction, wharf & bridge decking, flooring, scantling, ship-building.
Mallet, Brown	<i>Eucalyptus astringens</i>	Handles.
Mango (NG)	<i>Mangifera minor</i> " <i>solomonensis</i>	Light construction, interior finish, mouldings.
Mangrove, Black (NG)	<i>Bruguiera parviflora</i>	General construction.
Mangrove, Red (NG)	<i>Rhizophora apiculata</i> " <i>mucronata</i>	Heavy construction, scantlings.
Manilkara (NG)	<i>Manilkara kandsiensis</i>	Heavy construction, flooring, bridges & wharves, piling.
Maniltoa (NG)	<i>Maniltoa psilogyne</i>	General construction, furniture, turnery, flooring.

	<u>Botanical Names</u>	<u>Mainly used for:</u>
Maple, Qld	<i>Flindersia brayleyana</i>	Interior decorative panelling, furniture, mouldings, veneer & plywood.
Maple, Rose	<i>Cryptocarya ertythroxylon</i>	Flooring, linings, furniture & plywood.
Maple, Scented (NG)	<i>Flindersia heterophylla</i>	Light construction, furniture, fine finish, mouldings.
Mararie (NG)	<i>Geissois lachnocarpa</i>	Heavy frames, coach building, handles.
Marri	<i>Eucalyptus calophylla</i>	Shafts, whims, axe & tool handles.
Massoia (NG)	<i>Cryptocarya alleniana</i>	Mouldings, light construction, interior finish.
Matai (NZ)	<i>Podocarpus spicatus</i>	Light & heavy flooring, decking, sills, weatherboards & plywood.
Meranti (See Borneo Cedar)		
Messmate, Gympie	<i>Eucalyptus cloeziana</i>	General building, sleepers, transoms, bridge construction.
Messmate, N.S.W.	<i>Eucalyptus phellandra</i>	General building, sleepers, bridge construction.
Milkwood, Grey (NG)	<i>Cryptocarya floribunda</i>	Mouldings, interior finish.
Milkwood (NG) (Cheesewood white) (Milky Pine)	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Interior finish, mouldings, pattern making, turnery.
Miva Mahogany (NG) (See Dysox)		
Mulga	<i>Acacia aneura</i>	Lampstands, tables, etc.
" N "		
Nauclea (NG) (Cheesewood, Yellow)	<i>Nauclea undulata</i>	Light construction, mouldings, interior finish.
Needlewood (NG)	<i>Hakea leucoptera</i>	Turnery.
Nutmeg (NG)	<i>Myristica buchneriana</i>	Mouldings, interior finish.
N.G. Oak	<i>Castanopsis accuminatissima</i> <i>Lithocarpus perclusa</i> <i>Passania</i> spp.	General construction, furniture.
N.G. Celery Top Pine	<i>Phyllocladus hypophyllus</i>	Light construction, mouldings, joinery, interior finish, furniture.

Botanical NamesMainly used for:" O "

Oak, Bull	Casuarina luehmannii	Turnery.
Oak, Rose She- (NG)	Casuarina torulosa	Flooring & decorative panelling.
Oak, Silky (NG)	Grevillea papuana	Light construction, boat building, fine finish, furniture, veneer.
Oak, Silky Pink (NG)	Oreocallis brachycarpa	Light construction, boat building, fine finish, furniture, veneer.
Oak, Prickly Silky	Orites excelsa	Turnery, furniture, joinery.
Oak, Silky Red	Stenocarpus salignus	Furniture.
Oak, She (NG)	Casuarina equisetifolia " papuana	Heavy construction, (usually round), specialty uses.
Oak, Tulip Blush	Heritiera antinophylla	Furniture, turnery, external
Oak, Tulip, Brown	" trifoliolatum	cladding, decorative panelling,
Oak, Tulip, Red	" peralata	joinery, veneers & plywood
Oak, White (NG)	Pterygota horsfieldii " forbesii	Light construction, interior finish, mouldings.
Oregon (Canada, U.S. & NZ) (also called Douglas Fir & Oregon Pine)	Psuedotsuga menziesii " taxifolia	Plywood, veneer, structural joinery, mouldings, weatherboards, flooring

" P "

Pangium (NG)	Pangium edule	Mouldings, interior finish.
Pencil Cedar (NG)	Palaquium spp.	Light construction, interior finish, mouldings, furniture, boat building.
Penda, Brown	Xanthostemon chrysanthus)	General building & heavy construction.
" Red	" whitei)	
" Southern	" oppositifolius)	
" Yellow	Tristania pachysperma)	
Pericopsis (NG)	Pericopsis mooniana	Furniture, flooring, heavy construction.
Pimeleodendron	Pimeleodendron amboinicum	Light construction, mouldings, interior finish, veneer.
Pine, Celery Top (NG)	Phyllocladus rhomboidalis	Boat building, joinery, flooring.
Pine, Cypress, Black	Callitris calcarata	Decorative panelling.
Pine, Cypress, White	Callitris columellaris " glauca	House framing, weatherboards, floorings, linings, floor joists & bearers.

	<u>Botanical Names</u>	<u>Mainly used for:</u>
Pine, Hoop	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	Mouldings, flooring, joinery, plywood, veneer.
Pine, Huon	<i>Dacrydium franklinii</i>	Boat building, joinery, turnery, pattern making.
Pine, Kauri	<i>Agathis alba</i>	Veneer, furniture, joinery, light construction, mouldings, interior finish.
Pine, King William	<i>Athrotaxis selaginoides</i>	Boat building, weatherboards, pattern making.
Pine, Klinki	<i>Araucaria hunsteinii</i> " klinki	Interior work, joinery, flooring.
Pine, Loblolly	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	General building, flooring, boxes, cases.
Pine, Radiata (Monterey pine)	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Mouldings, flooring, lining, weatherboards, joinery, plywood.
Pine, Slash	<i>Pinus elliottii</i> " caribaea	Joinery, general construction, flooring, plywood.
Pine, Western Yellow	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Turnery, joinery, furniture, general construction, pattern making.
Planchonia (NG)	<i>Planchonia papuana</i>	General construction.
Planchonella, Red (NG)	<i>Planchonella torricellensis</i>	General construction, mouldings, interior finish, furniture, boat building, veneer.
Polyalthia (NG)	<i>Polyalthia oblongifolia</i>	Interior finish, mouldings.
" Q "		
Quandong (NG)	<i>Elaeocarpus sphaericus</i>	Mouldings, interior finish.
Quandong, Silver, (NSW)	" grandis	Furniture, interior finish linings, flooring.
Queensland Maple	<i>Flindersia brayleyana</i>	Veneer, plywood, furniture & joinery.
" R "		
Ramin (NG)	<i>Gonystylus macrophyllus</i>	Furniture, joinery, flooring, shop fittings, panelling, veneer, turnery.
Ramin (Philippines, Malaysia, Borneo)	<i>Gonystylus warburgianus</i>	Interior work, furniture, plywood & cases.
Rosewood, (NG)	<i>Drontomelon mangiferum</i>	Furniture, boat building, rifle butts, veneer, flooring.

	<u>Botanical Names</u>	<u>Mainly used for:</u>
Rimu (NZ)	<i>Dacrydium cupressinum</i>	Building construction, flooring, furniture & plywood.
" S "		
Sassafras	<i>Doryphora sassafras</i>	Decorative panelling, interior joinery, veneer & plywood,
Sassafras, Southern	<i>Atherosperma moschatum</i>	Turnery, handles, bobbins, etc.
Satinash, Grey	<i>Eugenia gustavioides</i>	House construction, furniture, floorings, skirtings, linings, plywood.
Sheoak, W.A.	<i>Casuarina fraseriana</i>	Cabinet work, shingle manufacture, staves.
Schizomeria (NG) (Birch, Pink)	<i>Schizomeria floribunda</i>	Light construction, furniture, mouldings, interior finish.
Semecarpus (NG)	<i>Semecarpus magnifica</i>	Mouldings, interior finish.
Silkwood, White (NG)	<i>Flindersia pimenteliana</i>	Furniture, veneer, mouldings, light construction & specialty uses.
Silkwood, Bolly	<i>Cryptocarya oblata</i>	Linings, doors, panelling, furniture & cabinet work.
Silkwood, Silver (Also known as Putts' Pine, White Silkwood & Silver Maple)	<i>Flindersia acuminata</i>	Decorative purposes, cabinet work, general house construction, moulds & staves.
Siris, White (NG)	<i>Ailanthus peekelii</i>	Interior finish, mouldings.
Siris, Red (Qld)	<i>Albizia toona</i>	General building, cabinet work, turnery, fittings & plywood panelling.
Sloanea (NG)	<i>Sloanea forbesii</i>	Light construction, interior finish, mouldings.
Spondias (NG)	<i>Spondias dulcis</i>	Mouldings, interior finish.
Sterculia (NG)	<i>Sterculia quadrifida</i> " <i>conwentzii</i> " <i>shillinglawii</i>	Veneer, interior finish.
Stringybark, Messmate	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	House building, weatherboards, flooring joinery, posts, piles, wharf construction, railway sleepers.
Stringybark, Red	<i>Eucalyptus macrorrhyncha</i>	Poles, weatherboards, framing, fencing.
Stringybark, Brown	<i>Eucalyptus capitellata</i>	Marine piling, poles, cross-arms, general construction.

	<u>Botanical Names</u>	<u>Mainly used for:</u>
Stringybark, White	<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i>	Heavy structural uses, poles, sleepers, cross-arms.
Stringybark, Yellow	<i>Eucalyptus muelleriana</i>	Ditto
Swamp Box (NG)	<i>Tristania suaveolens</i>	General construction, wharf & bridge decking.
Sycamore, Silver	<i>Cryptocarya glaucescens</i>	Veneers & plywood.
" T "		
Tallowwood	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	Flooring, joists & bearers, sills, external cladding.
Tamagama (NG)	<i>Camptostemon schultzei</i>	Mouldings, interior finish.
Taun (NG)	<i>Pometia tomentosa</i> " <i>pinnata</i> " <i>coriacea</i>	General construction, veneer joinery, furniture, mouldings.
Teak (NG)	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	General construction, wharf, bridge & ship decking, cabinet work, furniture.
Tea Tree (NG)	<i>Melaleuca leucadendron</i>	Heavy construction, round timber structures, bridges & wharves, piles.
Terminalia, Yellow (NG)	<i>Terminalia complanata</i> " <i>longespicata</i> " <i>solomonensis</i>	Light construction, interior finish, mouldings.
Terminalia, Reddish Brown, (NG)	<i>Terminalia kaernbachii</i> " <i>microcarpa</i> " <i>catappa</i> " <i>canaliculata</i>	Light construction, interior finish, mouldings.
Terminalia, Brown (NG)	<i>Terminalia brassii</i>	Light construction, mouldings, interior finish, veneer.
Tetrameles (NG)	<i>Tetrameles nudiflora</i>	Mouldings, interior finish, veneer.
Tristiropsis (NG)	<i>Tristiropsis subangula</i> " <i>canarioides</i>	Light construction, interior finish, mouldings.
Tulip Plum (NG)	<i>Pleiogynium solandri</i>	Cabinet work, general construction, specialty uses.
Turpentine	<i>Syncarpia laurifolia</i>	Heavy structural uses, marine piling, poles, sleepers.
" V "		
Vatica (NG)	<i>Vatica papuana</i>	Light construction, interior finish, mouldings.

	<u>Botanical Names</u>	<u>Mainly used for:</u>
Vitex (NG) (bitum, garamut)	Vitex cofassus	General construction, boat building, bridge & wharf decking.
" <u>W</u> "		
Wandoo	Eucalyptus redunca	Sleepers, poles, wharf & carriage work.
Walnut, Pacific	Mangifera solomonensis	Mouldings, furniture, cabinet work, joinery & veneer.
Walnut, (NG)	Dracontomelon mangiferum	Veneers, furniture, mouldings, light construction.
Walnut, Qld.	Endiandra palmerstoni	Veneers, furniture, panelling.
Walnut, Yellow	Beilschmiedia bancroftii	Plywood & veneer.
Wattle (NG)	Acacia aulacocarpa " crassicarpa	Heavy construction, furniture, flooring, boat building.
" <u>Y</u> "		
Yarran	Acacia homalophylla	Turnery
Yellowwood	Flindersia oxleyana	Carriage framing, ship building, flooring, handles.
Yertchuk (also referred to as messmate or yellow messmate.)	Eucalyptus consideniana	General construction, flooring, sleepers.